

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, March 14.  
The Pacific arrived today, bringing dates to Wednesday 27th—being ten days later.  
Cotton—Sales of Cotton in ten days, 55,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation, and 1,000 for export. There is a decline of one-eighth of a dollar. Holders desire to realize, Orleans, fair 53; middling, 53; Upland, fair 53; middling 53.

Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham have resigned; the ministry has been re-constructed.  
A battle has taken place between Omar Pasha and Gen. Liprandi, at Eupatoria, in which the Russians were repulsed.

SECOND DISPATCH.  
Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham resigned because Mr. Roebuck's motion for a committee of enquiry into the mismanagement of the war was carried.

The Cabinet is remodelled; no important change except Lord John Russell, colonial secretary.  
Joseph Hume is dead.  
The Vienna Conference will be opened in a few days, all parties profess anxiety for peace.

It is officially announced by the Allies that on the 7th ult., Gen. Liprandi, with forty thousand Russians and seventy guns, attacked the Turks under Omar Pasha, at Eupatoria; the battle lasted 4 hours, when the Russians retired with a loss of five hundred men.

Sebastopol unchanged. Lord Rignall, it is reported, has resigned. Lucan, recalled.  
There is much distress in England from the severe winter. Great riots have occurred at Liverpool and London, but the weather has changed and shipping is now arriving. The Union has arrived at Cowes; the Africa and Sarah Sands have not arrived.

The Pacific arrived out at Liverpool on the 23d. She saw a steamer off Skerries on the 27th, probably the Africa.

The Palmerston ministry has fallen to pieces, Graham, Gladstone and Herbert having resigned. Cause, the passage of Roebuck's bill, and private squabbles.

Rumor says that Roebuck is much troubled as to reconstructing the Cabinet, not having fully completed it.

A street rumor gives Lord Raglan a seat in the Cabinet.

The Earl of Carlisle is appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Lewis, is an untried man.

Members of the Government express confident hopes that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace, although war measures continued all over Europe.

Louis Napoleon seems determined to proceed to the Crimea. England and Austria advise him to stay at home.

Russia has declared war against the Sarlinian government.

It is stated, but not confirmed, that Tuscany has joined the Western Powers. Naples has not yet done so.

Affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged.

In the battle fought at Eupatoria, on the 7th, General Liprandi, with a force about equal, or perhaps, a few thousand superior to the Turks, attacked them, and after four hours firing, retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships, the Turks not pursuing.

Lord John Russell has published an address to his constituents, defining his position. He pleases himself in their hands as a candidate for renewal of their confidence.

On the 9th, royal assent was given to the North American Fisheries bill.

An interesting debate arose upon the question of going into committee on army estimates.

Lord Palmerston contended that the sufferings of the army in the Crimea arose from physical causes, in the power of no man to control; the sufferings were not confined to the British army. The Russian sick and wounded, were 35,000.

Lucan will be recalled in consequence of his quarrel with Raglan.

Lord Palmerston said that compulsory measures must unquestionably be resorted to to fill up the ranks of the service.

The "right of search" is urged as necessary to prevent the introduction of Russian goods into Great Britain.

It was deemed not advisable to lay before the Lower House the correspondence between Great Britain and the U. States on international arrangements, in time of war.

The weather was moderate at Sebastopol, the snow having almost disappeared. The health of the army was better.

The siege operations were progressing with renewed vigor.

Orders had been received at Constantinople to prepare hospital beds for 5,000 men, from which it is inferred that an assault has been made upon Sebastopol.

The Baltic fleet is to consist of 55 war-ships, carrying 20,000 guns, 5 floating batteries of 80 guns; 8 mortar-ships and 25 steam gunboats of 68 guns. Total 100 ships.

Whether the Emperor will go to the Crimea is still a matter of doubt. It is said he has drawn up a vast plan of military strategy which he wished to superintend. He was advised to leave it to his generals.

The Americans in Paris gave a grand ball in commemoration of Washington's birthday; nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps, as well as members of the French government were present.

The French papers mention the city of Catania, in Italy, as having been almost destroyed by an earthquake.

Prussia—A Committee of the Second Chamber, at Berlin, have resolved to propose a note of want of confidence in the ministerial policy of Austria.

Vienna—Several official journals contradict positively that Austria intends to negotiate a loan of fifteen million in England.

The Imperial palace, on the Prague, was destroyed by fire.

Broadsheets of all qualities had declined—Western Canal flour 40s; Olden 43s. Corn, yellow 43s. white 45s. Pork and beef dull. Bacon in moderate request.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

HALIFAX, March 15.  
The Africa arrived with important news. The Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired suddenly at one o'clock on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.  
This event creates great excitement. No details received.  
It was announced in the house of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon. And in the Commons by Lord Palmerston. Rumors were afloat that he was nearer—

It is thought he died of apoplexy after an attack of influenza; his illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds the effect of his death of course had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.  
The Vienna conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.  
From the rest of war no news of importance.

The Africa left Liverpool at 10 A. M. of the 3d, and arrived at 1 P. M. on the 14th.

War advices from Crimea are of the same tenor. Nothing important.

On the night of the 13th of February the Russians made a sortie, not formidable.—Five French were killed.

On the 14th another night sortie was made; loss of the French 35.

On the 15th the condition of the French was reported to be excellent.

It was rumored that the north side of Sebastopol was to be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphed the following: "Kumesh Bay, 20th.

"On the 17th Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side, by 50 pieces of artillery and 6 regiments of cavalry under Gen. Korseff, and 12 regiments of infantry, under Gen. Ostensacken, about 23,000 men.

"The combat lasted from 5 1/2 until 10 o'clock, A. M. The Russians were vigorously repulsed, and their loss is estimated at 500 killed; wounded in proportion.

"The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pasha and Col. Resten Bey were killed. 13 Frenchmen were either killed or wounded.

"The shipboard attack was not renewed by the Russians. The steamers anchored in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town.

"Admiral Lyons and Bruat have sent 6 steamers to Eupatoria. (Signed) BRUAT."

SECOND DISPATCH.  
Eupatoria, Feb. 21st.

Since the affair of the 17th the Russians have not made any new attempts on the town. To-day columns of infantry and trains of baggage wagons are seen leaving the vicinity of the town and taking the direction of Simferopol.

Many villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria are in flames.

More men were landed and additional forces thrown into the town, so as to put in a good state of defence.

(Signed) DEMONT LOUIS, Commanding steamer Velour.

Later advices state that the attack consisted mainly of a heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians made an attempt to storm the town.

Lord John Russell arrived at Berlin and had an immediate audience of the King and Ministry. Prussia seems to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the western powers. An official editorial in the "Correspondent" of Vienna says that drafts of a general treaty have been prepared securing integrity to Turkey, preventing further encroachments of individual power and guaranteeing rights of Christians.

The plenipotentiaries with the exception of Russell have all arrived at Vienna. Conference meets on the 5th of March. Strong hopes of peace are entertained. Notwithstanding Russian professions of peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

A report reached England via Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill and had been given up by the Physicians, and although it wanted confirmation; funds advanced.

An order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia, came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture by the Russians of Schaulbikran, Schmay's strongest fortress.

Lord Pasha, son-in-law of Omar Pasha, died of fever at Eupatoria.

BRITAIN.  
Earl Carlisle definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, otherwise the ministry remains as per Pacific.

Parliament unimportant. Lord Goodrich's motion to increase the chances of military promotion from the ranks, was negatived. In the house of Lords a debate occurred on the subject of acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies; no action.

Roebuck's committee proceeds vigorously. It is reported that the objects of enquiry will be better attained by asking the commission a secret one.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Roebuck appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, with a message from the House of Commons, citing the Duke of New Castle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st inst. has been set as a national fast-day, for the success of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war, on the increase throughout the country.

Everything is again quiet in Liverpool and London.

Earl Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters are making their appearance in the English newspapers, complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition.

FRANCE.  
The Emperor is at camp of St. Omers. Nothing further is known respecting the intended visit to the Crimea.

Annals of important arrests, from political causes, at Paris. Persons of high distinction are said to have been implicated.

The Monitor announces the loss of a French frigate, with 600 troops on board.—All perished.

BELGIUM.  
Lord John Russell had an interview with King Leopold, on his way to Berlin.

CHINA.  
Dates from Hong Kong to Jan. 15, the insurgents held Canton in a siege; they have command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the Imperial fleet, consequently, supplies bring cut off, provisions, especially rice, is rising rapidly.

A fight took place in Whampoa anchorage in the presence of the American and English ships of war. Foreign shipping much damaged.

Shanghai dates to the 1st state that a difficulty occurred between the insurgent authorities there, and the French; the Admiral with the ships Jean d'Arc and Colbert bombarded the city, which are this has surrendered or been stormed.

The insurgents met with reverses to the east of Peking.

Amoy was quiet. Captain Adams had

arrived from England and would proceed to Japan with the ratified treaty.

LATEST.  
Friday night. In the House of Lords, Clarendon rose and said:

"I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a dispatch I received half an hour since from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning at 1 o'clock, of pulmonary apoplexy after an attack of influenza."

"I have also received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at 13 o'clock this morning."

An hour before this dispatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell at Berlin, stating the Emperor was at the point of death and had taken leave of his family."

It is surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of an assassin, but the cause assigned is generally credited.

### THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, March 22, 1855.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The eyes of the whole nation have been upon New Hampshire for months past, for there a great battle has been going on.

A conflict of far greater importance than the European war. But the contest is over—the battle is won, and the combatants retire from the field to rest from their labors.

New Hampshire being the State in which President Pierce resides it was confidently expected by him that he would be upheld there if nowhere else. Vain hope! Delusive ideal! His ranks are broken—his cohorts are defeated and routed, and he turns away sorrowful, for he is wounded in the house of his friends.

Fusion has been most eminently successful in the old Granite State. Her Democracy, heretofore as impregnable as her granite hills, have at last succumbed to the Fusion army, and hauled down their flag. It was of no use for her to hold out when all her sisters were going the other way, so she quietly surrendered. The following telegraphic despatches tell the tale:

Boston, March 13.  
A dispatch from Dover, N. Hampshire, says the Know Nothings throughout the State are carrying all before them.

An individual present mentioned the name of Wm. Rice for constable, (a first-rate officer by the way) but he was elected to be a K. N. How many Know Nothings there are on their ticket will probably not be known before the evening of the election day.

Clear the track and let there be a fair race until the day of the election, and no "jockeying."

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the article in our last paper, entitled "Slavery and Commerce" does not at all coincide with our views. We clipped it from an exchange, intending to set forth some of the fallacies it contained, but it found its way to the compositor's hands without our disapproving remarks. For instance, it says the south freely throws open her doors for the free laborer of the North to step in and compete. Now it does no such thing. If a man—a mechanic—goes south to work by the day as he does in the North, he must degrade himself to the level of the mere emulated laboring chattel of the South. If he holds himself up as a man, and utters the noble sentiments which he has imbibed with inhaling the healthful breezes that play about the green graves of Lexington, Saratoga, and Trenton, he is mobbed, tarred and feathered, or otherwise foully dealt with. If he dreads to give breath to such ideas as are born in the souls of patriots by living within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, or in hearing of the echoes of old Faneuil Hall, he is an outlaw, and no longer safe on Southern ground.

There is one article of Commerce that the writer of the extract in question forget to mention. We refer to the traffic in human souls. The barter and sale of "images of God." In this the North is no competitor, and we hope in God it never will be. We of the North find other objects to place in the market than men, women and children. No slave market can be found in our towns and cities. No scale of prices for human flesh and blood can be found in the columns of the public prints in the North. So far as bargain and sale are concerned it makes no difference if an individual is poor or black, or yellow, or copper-colored.

"A man's a man for a' that, And a' that, and a' that, The rank is but the guinea's stamp, A man's the gowd for a' that."

The Editorial Convention that met in Zanesville last January resolved with great unanimity to deprecate personal vituperation and abuse among editors, yet before two months have rolled round we see the press of Zanesville (we except the Times) apparently trying which can exceed the other in the use of vituperative epithets and foul metaphors. Fie, fie, gentlemen, why so soon forget the band of brothers who "strut heads" in your city and then went forth with stout hearts to their great work of reform.

Now we would like very much to see the Zanesville members of the fraternity go to the Central House, and once more sing, as they did before—

"Here's a hand my trusty fir, And give a hand of thine."

It would be more becoming men of the press than language like that used by a market woman in the Billingsgate fishmarket.

The election in New York are mixed. In Troy, Griswold, Dem., and anti-K. N. was elected Mayor by 280 majority. In Utica, Fisk, Whig, was elected Mayor, by about 400 majority. In Kinderhook the K. N.'s had 125 majority, and in Lockport the Anties had 40 majority.

Two weeks since a call appeared in the Chronicle for a "Wag Convention," to nominate a county ticket. In the last number of that paper an amendment appeared, inviting all opposed to the repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise Act, to come up

to the Whig Convention, on Tuesday next.

"We have just learned that the fusion convention which met at Barnesville, on Tuesday, adjourned without even recommending a candidate for Congress, but agreed to call another Convention on the 6th of September at the same place."

Fusion don't seem to run well now. And by the 6th of September it will be as much cooler or that we shouldn't be surprised to hear of "confusion worse confounded."

The above choice, Anti-Fusion paragraphs were written last fall. Where stands the editor of the Gazette now? We refer to the call for a Township Meeting of the Democracy published in our last which we copied from the Gazette. The Editor of the Gazette was one of the Secretaries of the meeting.

Comment on the queer summits of our neighbor is unnecessary, and we therefore forget it, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

### FUSION TOWNSHIP MEETING.

Pursuant to the call we published last week a respectable portion of our citizens assembled in the Court House to nominate a township ticket to be supported "by the friends of this township." Col. Isaac Newmanger was called to the Chair, and D. L. Jennings, Esq., and Stephen Greening, Esq., acted as Secretaries. After a formal announcement that no Know Nothings would be allowed to vote, the meeting proceeded to nominate a ticket, with the following result.

For Justice of the Peace, Wm. J. Crymble, Esq. Clerk.

H. M. B. Clayland, Trustees, Enoch Crawford, Charles Collins, Hiram Pennington, Treasurer.

Jas. F. Ramago, Constables, Hugh Wells, Wm. Evans, Supervisor, Charles Baker.

(\*The supervisor is for the whole Township, we presume, as he was nominated by a township convention.)

An individual present mentioned the name of Wm. Rice for constable, (a first-rate officer by the way) but he was elected to be a K. N. How many Know Nothings there are on their ticket will probably not be known before the evening of the election day.

Clear the track and let there be a fair race until the day of the election, and no "jockeying."

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the article in our last paper, entitled "Slavery and Commerce" does not at all coincide with our views. We clipped it from an exchange, intending to set forth some of the fallacies it contained, but it found its way to the compositor's hands without our disapproving remarks. For instance, it says the south freely throws open her doors for the free laborer of the North to step in and compete. Now it does no such thing. If a man—a mechanic—goes south to work by the day as he does in the North, he must degrade himself to the level of the mere emulated laboring chattel of the South. If he holds himself up as a man, and utters the noble sentiments which he has imbibed with inhaling the healthful breezes that play about the green graves of Lexington, Saratoga, and Trenton, he is mobbed, tarred and feathered, or otherwise foully dealt with. If he dreads to give breath to such ideas as are born in the souls of patriots by living within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, or in hearing of the echoes of old Faneuil Hall, he is an outlaw, and no longer safe on Southern ground.

There is one article of Commerce that the writer of the extract in question forget to mention. We refer to the traffic in human souls. The barter and sale of "images of God." In this the North is no competitor, and we hope in God it never will be. We of the North find other objects to place in the market than men, women and children. No slave market can be found in our towns and cities. No scale of prices for human flesh and blood can be found in the columns of the public prints in the North. So far as bargain and sale are concerned it makes no difference if an individual is poor or black, or yellow, or copper-colored.

"A man's a man for a' that, And a' that, and a' that, The rank is but the guinea's stamp, A man's the gowd for a' that."

The Editorial Convention that met in Zanesville last January resolved with great unanimity to deprecate personal vituperation and abuse among editors, yet before two months have rolled round we see the press of Zanesville (we except the Times) apparently trying which can exceed the other in the use of vituperative epithets and foul metaphors. Fie, fie, gentlemen, why so soon forget the band of brothers who "strut heads" in your city and then went forth with stout hearts to their great work of reform.

Now we would like very much to see the Zanesville members of the fraternity go to the Central House, and once more sing, as they did before—

"Here's a hand my trusty fir, And give a hand of thine."

It would be more becoming men of the press than language like that used by a market woman in the Billingsgate fishmarket.

The election in New York are mixed. In Troy, Griswold, Dem., and anti-K. N. was elected Mayor by 280 majority. In Utica, Fisk, Whig, was elected Mayor, by about 400 majority. In Kinderhook the K. N.'s had 125 majority, and in Lockport the Anties had 40 majority.

Two weeks since a call appeared in the Chronicle for a "Wag Convention," to nominate a county ticket. In the last number of that paper an amendment appeared, inviting all opposed to the repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise Act, to come up

### The Bounty Land Bill.

This bill has now passed both branches of Congress, and is signed by the President. It will be of great interest to a large number of our citizens. We publish the bill below for the benefit of all concerned:

Be it enacted, &c., That such of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, whether of regular, volunteer, ranger or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer or commissioned and non-commissioned seaman, ordnance, the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster roll of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service.

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in the time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making the application: And provided further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in the battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificate or warrant may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantee, their assigns, or their heirs at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embraced those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to militia men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, fifteen.

### THE END OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 5, 1855.  
Old Bullion was characterized to the last. On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, he came into the House just within the door, without taking his hat off, and finding business still going on, proclaimed in a loud voice: "I am now an ex-member of Congress, Sir, one of the people, Sir, and I protest against this usurpation. Sir, this violation of the Constitution, Sir." The Speaker remarked, "If the gentleman is an ex-member he will please step outside the bar of the House." "I warn you, Sir," said the colonel, "I will not step out in my next volume." When Sidney Webster came in with the veto of the Collins bill, the old man shook his violently by the hand, saying: "Tell the President he has covered himself with glory; tell him to keep on hand a full supply of blankvetoes for the acts of this d—d corrupt Congress."

[N. Y. Tribune.]

OHIO KANSAS COMPANY.—An association of the above title has been organized at Cadiz, for the purpose of effecting a settlement in Kansas. Inquiries may be addressed to Andrew Heberling, Short Creek P. O., Harrison county, O.

THE KNOW NOTHING OR AMERICAN TICKET for municipal officers was elected in St. Louis, on the 27th ult. by a large majority.—The present Mayor was re-elected by a vote of three to one.

A CHANGE.  
New York, March 15.—The steamer Nashville, has been chartered by the Collins line to take the place of the Pacific.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

RAIL ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO RIVER.  
The location and construction of a rail road bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Wheeling is now occupying the attention of many individuals and corporations. This work will probably be accomplished at no very distant day, and will be attended with a heavy expense. All who look at the matter must see that the work is one in which the public have a deep interest; it certainly should be located with a view to the accommodation of the public, as far as may be of the great interests that are to be affected by it. It is expected that in a few years no less than six important rail roads will terminate on the river at this point, and one bridge across the River will be insufficient for all. This I think all will admit, and it is not equally clear that a judicious location with a view to the accommodation of all these roads will best promote the public interest. Such a location is one which the public have a right to expect, and one with which they will be satisfied.

From so many things which have found their way to the public it would seem that there are those who deem it of importance to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. that this bridge should be located where it will be more favorable to that than to the Wheeling Road. Now, I may be mistaken, but if I am not,